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National Union of
Conservative...

Agriculture

[Westminster]

[1904]

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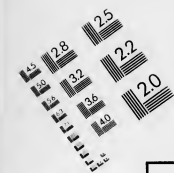
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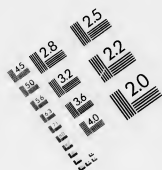
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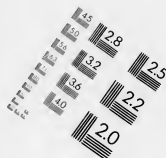
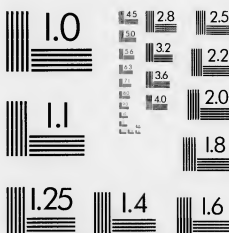
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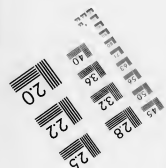
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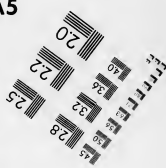
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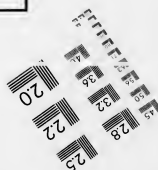
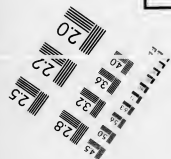


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900,000 agricultural labourers are better off by the

Workmen's Compensation Act,

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By that Act every agricultural labourer, who has an accident whilst at work, is paid one-half his wages after the second week of his illness.

If he dies as the result of his injuries, his widow and children are given a lump sum. With this the widow can set up a shop, or lay it out in some other way, and so provide for the children.

These are

Real Benefits.

The workman fears no longer that starvation and misery await his wife and children as he lies on his sick bed.

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The Saturday Review

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Daily Telegraph

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In 1903, in 14 cases where death resulted, the widow and relations received more than £2,100.

Twelve labourers who were injured received more than £320.

In the case of a labourer who died from a kick from a horse, £170 was paid to his relations.

A man who fell off a stack got £124; and a man who was kicked by a sheep and had to have his arm taken off, got £68.

If it had not been for

The Unionists,

these men or their relations would not have got a single penny.

Do not forget that the Unionists passed this Act. They are the party who help you. Show that you like what they have done by giving your support to

The Unionist Candidate.

Published by the Conservative Central Office, St. Stephen's Chambers,
Westminster, S.W. (B. 5.)
Printed by A. T. ROBERTS, SON & CO., LTD., 5, Hackney Road, London, N.E.

BACK TO THE LAND.

What Unionists have done.

All landlords are not Unionists; some are Radicals. Yet the Radicals call the Conservative and Unionist party the "Landlords' Party." The Radicals do this because they think they will get your vote if they can make mischief between you and the landlords. That's their little game.

But this is true. The Radical party are not your party—not the workers' party. They are very fond of trying to make out that they are. When you look into the facts of the case, you will find that they cannot prove anything of the kind.

Allotments.

Take the case of Allotments. At the General Election in 1885 the Radicals were going to give all kinds of nice things in the way of allotments to the workers in the villages and fields. But when they had got your votes, a lot they cared about what they had promised you. They quickly turned their backs on you.

Instead they spent their time in trying to break up the United Kingdom by giving Ireland leave to cut adrift.

When they were turned out by the country, Lord Salisbury came in.

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Unionist Deeds not Words.

What did he do? He turned his promises into deeds, and in 1887 you got an Allotments Act.

By this Act your District Council can buy land and let it out to you in allotments. If the landlord won't sell, the Council can make him. Not that the landlords often say they will not let you have the land for allotments.

The landlord is not your enemy, although the Radicals are very fond of trying to make out that he is.

The Act of 1887 is full of details, too many to be set out here. But you can see the working of it in every village where the local Council holds allotments. So it is very likely that you are quite used to it. But remember,

It was the Work

of the Unionists.

More Unionist Work.

This is not the only thing the Unionists have done for allotment holders. In 1887 a Conservative (Sir Edward Birkbeck), with the help of the Unionist Government, passed a Bill, so that occupiers of allotments and cottage gardens could get compensation from the landlords, when they give up their tenancies, for growing crops left in the land, for manure and labour used since the last crop, and for drainage and improvements.

In 1890 the Unionists extended the Act of 1887, so that when the local Council do not do their duty, the County Councils can take up the matter

Mr. Cust, a Conservative, was able to pass a Bill in 1891 by which allotments, for sanitary purposes, are only rated at one-fourth of their rateable value, and in 1896 the Unionists passed the Agricultural Rates Act, by which allotment holders who pay rates have to pay only one-half of their rates on the land.

Free Will not Force.

Now the Radicals are very fond of saying that the Act of 1887 is a failure, because the "compulsory" powers are not more often put into force.

But that is quite a mistake. It shows rather that the landlords are willing to sell the land for allotments without any force whatever being put on to them.

The Conservatives wanted the thing done with good feeling on both sides, and in the main they have been successful. No doubt the effect of the Act being at hand has been very useful in bringing about much voluntary action. That is a point which it is well to bear in mind.

The Figures.

Now let us see what the figures show us as to the growth of allotments. They are taken from Government returns, so the Radicals cannot say that they are wrong.

1886	..	..	..	..	..	348,872
1890	..	..	..	..	..	441,024
1895	..	..	..	..	..	473,714

In the year before the passing of the Act of 1887, there were 348,872 allotments in England; nine years afterwards there were 473,714.

So we see that the result of eight years' work of the Conservative Act was an

Increase of 125,000

allotments.

Unfortunately, we have not got any complete figures since 1895. But we have got figures showing what the local Councils have done in the way of getting land for allotments.

We find that, during the time from December, 1894, to March, 1902, they had taken 18,603 acres of land for allotments, and had let them out to 44,393 tenants.

During 1903 ten new local Councils were ready to let allotments under the Allotments Acts.

The figures show you that the Acts have not been a failure: though they do not show you all that has been done by them.

Work for the Unionists.

This account, too, shows you that your trust should be put in the Unionists, who have done so much good for you in the past.

Work for them, support them, and by your vote help to return them to power again.

Published by the Conservative Publication Department, St. Stephen's Chambers, Westminster, S.W., in connection with the Conservative Central Office and the National Union.

McCorquodale & Co. Limited, Printers, "The Armoury," London, S.E.

AGRICULTURISTS!

JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES WHO ARE YOUR FRIENDS.

Who passed the Agricultural Rates Act in 1896? The Unionist Party.

Who passed the Agricultural Rates Continuation Act in 1900? The Unionist Party.

Who introduced and who passed the Agricultural Rates Continuation Act, 1905? The Unionist Party.

Who voted against the Agricultural Rates Act in 1896, 1900, and again in 1905? The Radical Party.

This Reduction of Rates under these Acts enables you to compete more fairly with Foreigners, whose Shipping and Railways receive Bounties.

**VOTE FOR THE
UNIONIST CANDIDATE.**

Published by the Conservative Publication Department, St. Stephen's Chambers, Westminster, S.W., in connection with the National Union and the Conservative Central Office (U.S.).

Printed by JAS. TRUSCOTT & SON, LTD., London, E.C.

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Printed by JAS. TAYLOR & SON, LTD., London, E.C.

AGRICULTURISTS!

DON'T BE HUMBUGGED!

The Radicals say they are in favour of Cheap Food. If so,

Why did they not vote for the Agricultural Rates Act in 1896, 1900, and in 1905, which REDUCED THE TAXATION on Agricultural Land, and necessarily reduced taxation on the products of Agricultural Land—Food, Cattle, etc.

LET THEM PRACTISE WHAT THEY PREACH.

Vote for the Unionist Candidate.

Published by the Conservative Publication Department,
St. Stephen's Chambers, Westminster, S.W., in connection with the National Union and the Conservative
Central Office (705).

Printed by JAS. TATSCOTT & SON, LTD., London, E.C.

AGRICULTURISTS!

DON'T BELIEVE FAIRY TALES!

The Radicals want you to believe the Unionist Party are in favour of taxing food.

BOSH!

Who reduced the Land Tax from 4s. in the £ to 1s. in the £? THE UNIONISTS.

Who reduced by one-half the rates on Agricultural Land? THE UNIONISTS.

A reduction of the Taxation on Land is A REDUCTION OF THE TAXES ON FOOD PRODUCTS OF THE LAND.

VOTE FOR THE UNIONIST CANDIDATE.

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UNIONISTS AND AGRICULTURE.

Practical Legislation and Administration.

In giving evidence before the Royal Commission on Agriculture, Sir Robert Giffen put forward statistical tables indicating the fall of prices from 1874 to 1891, one of the immediate results of which was that agricultural products realised £76,000,000 less than they would have, had prices remained normal. Whilst this fall in price was immensely beneficial to the consumers in the towns, it accentuated the hardships of the farmer, who suffered also from the increasing foreign competition.

Radical neglect.

The period 1892-1895, during which the Radicals were in power, was a period of severe agricultural distress. So little interested were the Radicals in agriculture that they did not even include the President of the Board of Agriculture in the Cabinet, a slight rendered more pointed by the fact that the Minister of Agriculture had been of Cabinet rank in the preceding Unionist Administration.

Unionist action.

In contradistinction to this "don't care" attitude of the Radicals the Administrations of the Unionists have made strong and persistent efforts to ease the trying conditions of the farmer. Their efforts have been directed to the **reduction of the burdens on land**; the **stamping out of disease amongst cattle**; the **introduction of light railways**; the **prevention of adulterated foods entering this country** as pure foods.

The following extract from a speech of the Prime Minister, on February 13, 1896, clearly indicates the spirit which has animated and animates the Unionist Party:—

"But what can be done shall be done, and you may depend upon it, no more earnest, no more sympathetic body of politicians than those who

make up the Government or who support the Government in the House of Commons, have ever set themselves to work to deal with this thorny, difficult and, in some respects, I fear, insoluble problem."

No wild promises of a panacea, but a straightforward and sober statement that the Government will, where they can, assist agriculture.

Reduction of burdens on agriculture.

Now, the Radical Government appointed the Royal Commission on Agriculture, and since the Unionist Government have carried into effect one of its recommendations, the Liberals have never ceased to disparage the policy by calling it a dole. That Royal Commission said it was important to at once assist agriculture by reducing the rates on agricultural land. This was done by reducing taxation under the Finance Act of 1897; the Estate Duty was re-arranged so that agricultural land was relieved by £200,000. The Land Tax on agricultural land was reduced from 1s. to 1s. in the £1 in its assessment, resulting in a further relief of £100,000, also one-half of the rates on agricultural land were remitted for five years, this deficiency being made up by an annual grant from the Estate Duties amounting to £1,333,000. This Act was renewed in 1901, and again in 1905.

The need for relief.

It will be asked, why give relief to agriculture? Take a case of rating prior to the Agricultural Rates Act, 1896.

The Inland Revenue Commissioners say an occupier of agricultural land is to be assessed for income tax at three-eighths of his rent. But for rates he is assessed on about 75 per cent. of his rent, as certain deductions are made amounting to about 25 per cent.

A farmer on a rental of £1,250, paid rates on a rateable value of £1,150, the actual payment amounting to £157 12s. 1d. His income under Schedule B, was returned at £560.

A tradesman living in the same district, paid income tax on £600, but paid rates only on a rateable value of £60, amounting to £13 10s. From which it will be seen, that the farmer paid £144 2s. 1d. more in rates than the tradesman; yet their incomes were practically the same. If the same proportion had been used in each case, the farmer ought only to have paid £15 12s. But it is unfair to rate agricultural land on the same basis as

town land, as town land is rated for many more services to be rendered than agricultural land can ever require, such as paving streets, wood pavement, lighted roads, cleansing highways, and townships require museums, galleries, and parks, which are not essential for country districts.

From these points, you will see that the relief demanded by the Commission on Agriculture was properly and fairly granted by the Unionists.

Stamping-out disease.

The stamping out of disease amongst cattle is another means by which agriculture can be benefited. Under the Radical Government (1894), an Act was passed regulating the importation of Live Stock, but the Unionists amended this Act on coming into power, by inserting clauses which prohibited the landing of any cattle, except for show or exceptional purposes, otherwise than for immediate slaughter at a Foreign Animals' Wharf, as a result of which the chances of introducing disease amongst our flocks and herds is reduced to a minimum. This is borne out by the fact that no case of pleuro-pneumonia has been brought to the knowledge of the Board of Agriculture since 1898.

In Swine Fever, the number of reported outbreaks have fallen from 5,682 in 1894, to 1,478 in 1903.

Rabies outbreaks have fallen from 151 in 1897, to none in 1905.

Foot and Mouth Disease have fallen from 21 in 1900, to none in 1905.

Prevention of Adulteration.

Prevention of importation of adulterated foodstuffs is dealt with under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899, which levies heavy penalties on an imposter, if he does not mark distinctly on the packages what the contents are, such as margarine and margarine cheese, whilst any food which has been treated, such as milk, cheese, butter and cream, must have a statement on the outside of its packing stating it has been treated; an order in Council may be made to schedule foods from time to time, which shall come under this Act. As a result, the foreign and British farmer competed on fairer terms, as the former could no longer sell treated articles as pure goods.

Distribution of Agricultural Produce.

Increased facilities for distributing agricultural produce are attained under the Light Railways Act, of 1896, under which a body of Light Railway Commissioners was constituted, to whom all applications for making light railways may be made. The Council of any County, Borough, or District may construct and itself work an authorised light railway, or may advance money to a Company for this purpose. The Treasury may also advance a sum for this purpose up to a quarter of the total amount required, charging $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest.

By Section 5 of this Act the Treasury are empowered to make special grants either by loan or gift, "when it is certified by the Board of Agriculture that the making of a Light Railway under this Act would benefit agriculture in any district . . . and a Railway Company existing at the time will construct and work the railway if an advance is made."

An amending Act to this original Act was passed by which a new Commissioner was appointed to assist in dealing with the increasing work. Up to 1900, 119 applications had been approved out of 258 received; these 119 schemes representing an additional 1,021 miles.

Other Acts.

Many other useful Acts could be mentioned as the **Glebe Act** of 1888, enabling the sale of Glebe land to local authorities, the **Allotments Rates Act** of 1891, whereby rates on allotments for sanitary purposes are reduced, the **The Small Holdings Acts** of 1892, and the **Agricultural Holdings Act** of 1900, which enlarged the schedule of improvements for which the farmer could recover compensation, and in other ways benefited the farmer; all of which distinctly show that the sympathy of which Mr. Balfour spoke in 1896 has since then been carried into very practical effect.

Agriculturists! Support those who have proved to be your Friends.

Vote for the Unionist Candidate.

Published by the Conservative Publication Department, St. Stephen's Chambers, Westminster, S.W., in connection with the National Union and the Conservative Central Office. (705)

Printed by A. T. ROBERTS, SON & CO., Ltd., 5, Hackney Road, London, N.E.

WHAT THE UNIONISTS HAVE DONE FOR AGRICULTURE.

The Radical Governments that held office from August, 1892, to June, 1895, under Mr. Gladstone and Lord Rosebery **never would give even a day of Parliamentary time for discussing the needs of Agriculture.** They gave whole Sessions to idle debates upon worthless and mischievous political fads. But nothing was done for Agriculture. Since 1895, when the Unionists came into office, another tale must be told for Agriculture, and Agricultural interests have received very close and earnest attention from the Unionists as the following record will show:—

THE WORK OF THE UNIONIST GOVERNMENTS, 1896-1905.

THE AGRICULTURAL RATING ACT, 1896, and CONTINUANCE ACTS of 1901 & 1905.

In 1896 the Government passed the Agricultural Rating Act, which is the greatest boon conferred on Agriculture for many years.

This Act lowers the local rates payable by Agricultural Land in England and Wales **by one-half.** It provides **£1,333,000* a year out of the Imperial Exchequer** to relieve land from its heavy and unjust taxation, local taxation being the heaviest burden upon Land. It affects all classes interested in the Land, and especially the farmer and labourer. Under the Continuance Act of 1905 all these benefits are continued until March 31, 1910.

* This does not include the amount given to Scotland under a similar Act.

AGRICULTURISTS, TAKE WARNING!

Speaking of the Agricultural Rates Act of 1896, in Newcastle-on-Tyne, on May 19, 1905, the Radical leader,

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An amending Act to this original Act was passed by which a new Commissioner was appointed to assist in dealing with the increasing work. Up to 1900, 119 applications had been approved out of 258 received; these 119 schemes representing an additional 1,021 mileage.

Other Acts.

Many other useful Acts could be mentioned as **the Glebe Act** of 1888, enabling the sale of Glebe land to local authorities, the **Allotments Rates Act** of 1891, whereby rates on allotments for sanitary purposes are reduced, the **The Small Holdings Acts** of 1892, and the **Agricultural Holdings Act** of 1900, which enlarged the schedule of improvements for which the farmer could recover compensation, and in other ways benefited the farmer; all of which distinctly show that the sympathy of which Mr. Balfour spoke in 1896 has since then been carried into very practical effect.

Agriculturists! Support those who have proved to be your Friends.

Vote for the Unionist Candidate.

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WHAT THE UNIONISTS HAVE DONE FOR AGRICULTURE.

The Radical Governments that held office from August, 1892, to June, 1895, under Mr. Gladstone and Lord Rosebery **never would give even a day of Parliamentary time for discussing the needs of Agriculture.** They gave whole Sessions to idle debates upon worthless and mischievous political fads. But nothing was done for Agriculture. Since 1895, when the Unionists came into office, another tale must be told for Agriculture, and Agricultural interests have received very close and earnest attention from the Unionists as the following record will show:—

THE WORK OF THE UNIONIST GOVERNMENTS, 1896-1905.

THE AGRICULTURAL RATING ACT, 1896, and CONTINUANCE ACTS of 1901 & 1905.

In 1896 the Government passed the Agricultural Rating Act, which is the greatest boon conferred on Agriculture for many years.

This Act lowers the local rates payable by Agricultural Land in England and Wales by one-half. It provides £1,333,000* a year out of the Imperial Exchequer to relieve land from its heavy and unjust taxation, local taxation being the heaviest burden upon Land. It affects all classes interested in the Land, and especially the farmer and labourer. Under the Continuance Act of 1905 all these benefits are continued until March 31, 1910.

* This does not include the amount given to Scotland under a similar Act.

AGRICULTURISTS, TAKE WARNING!

Speaking of the Agricultural Rates Act of 1896, in Newcastle-on-Tyne, on May 19, 1905, the Radical leader,

the Right Hon. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, M.P., the present Prime Minister, said :—

We were strongly opposed to it, and we strenuously resisted it, and we have not altered by one hair's breadth our opinion on the subject.
—*Times*, May 20, 1905.

THE LIGHT RAILWAYS ACT, 1896.

By this Act Light Railway Commissioners are constituted, to whom application for making light railways may be made. The council of any county, borough, or district, if authorised by an order, may construct and work (by themselves or by contract) a light railway, or may advance money to a light railway company for the purpose. An advance by the Treasury up to **One Million Pounds** was sanctioned.

Result of the Act.

A Parliamentary Paper recently issued (No. 169 of 1905, Board of Trade report) shows that from December, 1896, to November, 1905, 287 applications for the making of light railways had been approved of, representing a mileage of 1,792 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles; the engineers' estimates for the construction of these railways represent an expenditure of **£ 3,039,261**. Up to March 31, 1905, the sum of £192,795 had been advanced by the Treasury in free grants.

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1896.

In 1896 the Unionist Government carried **the Diseases of Animals (Amendment) Act**. This Act does not prohibit the importation of a single animal. But it provides that all animals imported alive shall be slaughtered on arrival in this country without removal from the port of landing.

Most satisfactory results from the Act.

The Annual Report of the Board of Agriculture for 1904 gives the following figures:—

	1895.	Since 1895.
Cases of Pleuro Pneumonia among Cattle imported into Great Britain ...	26	None.

With regard to "Home" Cattle, there have been **no** cases since 1898.

	1895.	1904.
Sheep Scab among imported Sheep ...	83,113	63
Home Sheep—Outbreaks of Sheep Scab	3,092	1,287
Home Swine Fever outbreaks ...	6,305	1,196

CHAFF-CUTTING MACHINES (ACCIDENTS) ACT, 1897.

To afford better protection to those employed about chaff-cutting machines by guarding the dangerous portions.

THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

The prevention of adulteration, as well as the benefit of the consumer, was an object of **the Sale of Food and Drugs Act** introduced by the Government and carried in 1899. The Act provides that importers of Adulterated matter shall be liable, on summary conviction, to fines ranging from £100 downwards.

AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS ACT, 1900.

This Act is of great importance to the Tenant Farmers, giving them increased security in the value of their Improvements.

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1897, EXTENSION ACT.

This Act, passed in 1900, confers upon Agricultural Labourers the benefits of the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1897.

THE LIGHT RAILWAYS COMMISSIONERS ACT.

In order to carry on and strengthen the work of the Light Railways Commission, the Unionists provided for another Commissioner by the above Act, which they passed in 1901.

THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES ACT.

This Act was introduced and passed by the Government in 1903 for the purpose of transferring to the Board of Agriculture the powers and duties of the Board of Trade relating to the industry of fishing, and in order to amend the Board of Agriculture Act of 1889.

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT.

In 1903 the Government introduced and passed the Diseases of Animals Act, as a further measure for the protection of live stock, making it compulsory to adopt remedies for sheep scab, empowering an official to inspect sheep, and enabling local authorities to provide facilities for sheep-dipping.

THE RAILWAY FIRES ACT.

This Act was introduced in 1905 by Mr. W. A. Mount, Conservative M.P. for Newbury Division of Berkshire, supported by the Unionist Government, and carried. It renders railway companies liable to pay compensation for damage caused to agricultural land or crops by sparks or cinders from railway engines.

£12,000,000 has been given under the Agricultural Rates Acts **in relief of agricultural rates.**

£1,000,000 to be spent **on Light Railways** to carry Agricultural Produce to market quicker and cheaper.

By the Budget of 1896-7 **£200,000** was given to **relieve the death duties** on Agricultural property.

£100,000 applied to the **Reduction of the Land Tax** from 4s. to 1s. on Agricultural land.

Pleuro-Pneumonia completely stamped out.

Royal Commissions were appointed in 1896 to inquire into the present system of **Local Taxation**, and in 1903 to inquire into the question of our **Food supply in time of war.**

This record of work done proves beyond doubt that the Unionists are the friends of the Agriculturists, and it is significant that the average

WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS have risen **1s. 3d. per week per head**, between 1895 and 1903 (the latest year for which information is available).

Let every Working Man in the Agricultural Districts remember that it is the Unionist Governments that have conferred these benefits upon Agriculture, and

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CANDIDATE.**

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THE WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS ARE HIGHER WHEN THE CONSERVATIVE AND UNIONIST PARTY IS IN OFFICE.

A fact for all Agricultural Labourers to remember is that under Conservative and Unionist Governments their wages have risen, while under the last Radical Government their wages fell.

In 1886 a **Conservative Government** came into power. The average *cash* weekly wage of agricultural labourers in England and Wales then was 13s. 4d.; under Unionist rule this rose, until, in 1892, it was 13s. 10d., **an increase of 6d.**

In 1892 the **Radicals came into power.** The average wage of 13s. 10d. then fell under Radical rule, until, in 1895, it was 13s. 8½d., **a decrease of 1½d.**

In 1895 the **Conservative and Unionist Party** again came into power, and from that time forward wages of agricultural labourers steadily rose, until, in 1903, the average wage was 14s. 11½d., **an increase of 1s. 3d.**

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS!

Do not be misled by Radical promises or misrepresentations. Examine for yourselves the figures on the next page, and you will see that under Conservative and Unionist Governments wages increased,

**UNDER A RADICAL GOVERNMENT WAGES WENT DOWN.
Unionist Rule brings Prosperity.**

(Please turn over.)

AGRICULTURISTS ! READ THIS CAREFULLY.

The Average Cash Wages paid in England and Wales to ordinary Agricultural Labourers (exclusive of extra payments for piecework, hay and corn harvests, overtime, &c., and also of the value of allowances in kind) :—

Year.	Average Cash Wages per Week.		
	s.	d.	
1886	...	13	4
1887	...	13	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1888	...	13	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1889	...	13	4
1890	...	13	6
1891	...	13	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
1892	...	13	10
}			
Conservative Government			
from August 3, 1886.			
1892	...	13	10
1893	...	13	9
1894	...	13	8
1895	...	13	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
}			
Radical Government			
from August 18, 1892.			
1895	...	13	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
1896	...	13	9
(Agricultural Rates Act came into operation)			
1897	...	13	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1898	...	14	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1899	...	14	4
1900	...	14	10
1901	...	14	11
1902	...	14	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
1903	...	14	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
1904	...	Not available.	
}			
Conservative and Unionist Government			
from July 2, 1895.			

[Extracted from the Board of Trade Return, Cd. 2376,
'Earnings of Agricultural Labourers,' 1905.]

The higher cash wages paid in the North of England tend to raise the average wage.

The greatest and most marked rise in wages was consequent upon the passing, in 1896, of the Agricultural Rates Act, which was bitterly opposed by the Radicals.

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AGRICULTURISTS ! READ THIS CAREFULLY.

The Average Cash Wages paid in England and Wales to ordinary Agricultural Labourers **exclusive of extra payments for overtime, hay and corn harvests, overtime, &c., and also of the value of allowances in kind**

Year	Average Cash Wages per Week.	
1886	13	4
1887	13	2½
1888	13	2½
1889	13	4
1890	13	6
1891	13	9½
1892	13	10
1892	13	10
1893	13	9
1894	13	8
1895	13	8½
1895	13	8½
1896	13	9
1897	13	10½
1898	14	1½
1899	14	4
1900	14	10
1901	14	11
1902	14	11½
1903	14	11½
1904	Not available	

(The figures for 1904 are estimated by the Registrar-General of Agriculture.)

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VOTE FOR THE UNIONIST CANDIDATE.

**Conservative
Government**

(From 1886 to 1892.)

**Radical
Government**

(From 1892 to 1896.)

**Conservative
and Unionist
Government**

(From 1896 to 1904.)

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We can heartily recommend it, for it contains a vast array of facts and figures of **the utmost use** to anyone who would understand the politics of the present day.

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